

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

 \bigvee

January 26, 1948

TC: A-P - Mr. Hulten

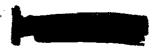
Attached is a summary statement of our view of the relationship of our overseas program to the regular Foreign Service.

ir. Armstrong is planning to seek a conference with Er. Ravndal, at which time he will hand this statement to him.

Te are hopeful that this will not only serve to provide a consistent explanation of this program to the Appropriations Committee, but also to provide a framework within which we may be able to operate. For that reason, we would appreciate any comments which you may have prior to Ir. Armstrong's seeing "r. Rayndal."

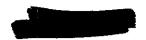
7 ioliliney

SA-E:FMcCluney:emp



1262

UNCLASSIFIED



JAN 201.

The Product Service Device in Service of Femalesh and Intelligence

The life blood or any intelligence service is complete and accurate coverage of current information from all parts of the world. Although the Ecreign Service of the United States bears a heavy responsibility to the intelligence agencies of this Government, the regular Foreign Service Officer cannot supplied the military attache, the mayal attache, the six attache, or even the agricultural or nonversial attaches. In the same way, there are other specialized assignments for which the Foreign Service must call upon specialists. In fact, one of the objectives of the Foreign Service Act of 1945, which established the Foreign Service Reserve Corps, was to make available to the Foreign Service the services of highly qualified specialists from civilian agencies and from private business.

The regular Foreign Service Officer must of necessity to selected and trained with a view to his suitability and fitness to represent the U.S. abroad, as well as to his capabilities as a reporting officer. However, intelligence requirements are often highly specialized, and, although the Foreign Service constitutes the only worldwide reporting service in the political, economic and related fields, some particular intelligence requirements must be fulfilled. It is for this reason that a small task force of 60 positions again has been requested for next year.

The individuals sent abroad within the 60 positions are members of the Foreign Service in every sense of the word, just as personnel sent out to perform specialized jobs for other agencies of this Government are an instegral part of the Foreign Service. Moreover, much of the work done by these specializes fix into the regular pattern of service to other agencies by our foreign missions. For example, the work of the <u>Publications Procurement Officers</u> is heavily relied upon by the Library of Congress, the Army Medical Library, the Department of Agriculture Library and others; and the <u>Map Procurement Officers</u> are a primary source of maps and cartographic data for the Central Intelligence Agency and the Library of Congress.

A Reserve Officer sent out from one of our research divisions is sent to fill a specialized need in precisely the same menner as one who is sent from the Department of Agriculturo or the Department of Commerce. There are research tasks abroad which require an individual with unique language competence or other specialized training and experience which can be obtained only by professional study or octual experience in a research and intelligence organization.

The Foreign Service Officer, who is selected on a different and far broader basis for a lifetime of service in the diplomatic and consular fields, does not have the need for, or the apportunity to obtain, the highly specialized training required for this type of assignment. He will serve in a number of different posts; the top of his profession, for which he prepares himself over a long career, is to be the representative of his Covernment abroad, not solely a reporting officer or specialized research officer.



126:

UNCLASSIFIED



INT 757/3

And the second of the second

on a line of many cores in letters.

on are if a measure epecial had received by the soule of the soule of the following the soule of the soule area followed producting the requiring the souly at these policies of the line of the line of the line of the soule of

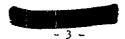
following are near typical examples of the work which the research procedures will do:

- (a) <u>funton</u>. Assembling of data and preparation of studios as the basis for an astimate of the political and accumic potential of Southern Chira
- (b) Reream, Helsinki, Tehran, Prints, Istanbul, Assaubling a stockpile of information concerning Fastern Europe for use in studying political trends as they relate to the Concurrent account and its exponentian groups.
- (c) Oalo. Supplementing research in the Department of Uniform reports of post the developments in Norway, such as the social and economic features of demostic policies as they relate to religentiation, the main surrents of expension to the government program, who regions and operational distribution of Communist strength, and the orient of Norway's participation in the sultwell, cooled, and converse spheres of the novements for Seandamavian economics.
- (3) Angle. Studies of current obstrates in future progress of the Testion Burghest countries in respect to their equation between and development, problems of economic relationships between Restorn 1. Surpress and Germany, the shift in French party strangths in the partod since Kerember 1946, and the attractions of the burdens problem to particular geographic or class socioes of the classons.
- (c) First, Service concerning the devilopment of probleminates exerct in the Philippines, persible latter and the Philippines, persible latter and the opposition with endaged to the instrument of the opposition of the control of the opposition of the control of the opposition of the control of the control



1764





INT 757/4

2. There are 9 Publications Procurement Officers requested. Five have been in the field for periods up to two years, and a sixth is now in process. It is a well known fact that most important information concerning foreign countries is available from open sources: official government reports, newspapers, periodicals, books, etc. These publications are readily available to specialists who know how and where to find them by virtue of extensive training in the techniques of book selection and library science and a thorough knowledge of the publishing business.

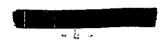
Following are some examples:

· - }

- (a) Shanghai. From October 1945 to November 1946, a Publications Procurement Officer sent to Washington a monthly average of 4,000 books, newspapers and periodicals from Shanghai. The average for the past three months, when no Publications Procurement Officer was assigned, was 464.
- (b) Cairo. In 1947, a Publications Procurement Officer, in his first month, sent to Washington 5,370 publications in contrast to 195 for the month preceding his arrival.
- (c) Madrid. A Publications Procurement Officer sent in 925 non-serial publications in the past two months; while from Prague, a critical area, the Department received only 46 during the same period, and from Istanbul it received only 1.
- (d) Moscom. A Publications Procurement Officer and a clerk are responsible for a steady flow of an amazing quantity of printed matter on Russia—a feat which had been considered impossible.
- 3. There are h Map Procurement Officers requested, all of whom are in the field. Like other publications, maps and geographic reference materials can be acquired only by experts who know what to look for and where. Not only the Department, but also the Central Intelligence Agency, the Library of Congress, Army Map Service and other Federal agencies are beneficiaries of the work of Map Procurement Officers who, because of their professional qualifications, are able to arrange for long-term continuing exchanges of these materials between official organizations of each country concerned and the appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, and can obtain valuable detailed information of official and private mapping agencies and geographic institutes in respect to personnel, methods, equipment, production and programs.
- h. There are 2 Biographic Reporting Officers requested who will be assigned to areas from which there is a particular lack of biographic information. It is expected that the area of assignment will cover a

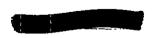


*



INT 757/

number of Foreign Service posts. These officers, by reason of their knowledge of the language, mistory, and customs of the countries, together with their specialized training and experience in the techniques of collection, processing, and organizing of biographic cata, will be able to perform a twofold function: First, they will be able to establish in Foreign Service posts biographic files and standardized precedures for keeping them up-to-date with all information available in the area, as well as in Mashington; second, they will be able to standardize biographic reporting so that eventually there will be available in Washington up-to-date information concerning all significant persons throughout the world.



UNCLASSIFIED